WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1883.

The Intelligencer.

THE Democrats have carried Baltimore. The Republican party must "mosey."

BAYARD is getting in his finest licks of high statesmanship, but that isn't what his party wants in a precidential nominee.
Where is the "bar"!?"

THERE are Massachusetts Democrats who do not believe in defeating the Republican ticket at any price. Butler represents too much for the whistle. There are victories more destructive than defeat.

feiters and horse thieves, a band of Red Men with a different purpose, in "the land of steady habits." This find is respectfully commended to those esteemed cotempoaries in the East who saw a low state of public spirit in our Barbour county trou-

Tas West Virginia Press Arsociatio much of it as could get away, is off for is excursion East. We bespeak for these rentlemen and their wives the polite attention of those journalists whose territory they will invade. They will he able give the brethren in the East some pointers on this land of promise.

First Prince, now Abbott-the pleasure and honor of running with Butler for Lieutenant Governor of the Bay State do not seem to be highly appreciated. The matter might be compromised by recasting the ticket in this way :

For Governor, Benjamin F. Butler. For Lient, Governor, do do do

his best lecture. "The Stage" gives Mr. Daugherty an opportunity to draw on a rich fund of personal reminiscence, the reeven more attractive should fill the Opera pose, and get his army as far as po Wheeling's most appreciative people.

SESATOR HAMPDEN, of South Carolina, will be glad to know that the INTELLIGENCER all are equal before the law, the position that every citizen occupies depends on education, ability, and above all on perthe Civil Rights decision. If we were to for in that part of the country in which education, ability or personal character, he has a black skin variously modified by the closest of social relations with the "superior race." The colored man can not ask more than Senator Hampden says every citizen has in this republic, but he and his friends can ask and do ask that Sensjor Hampden and his friends shall let the colored man have that much in fact. republic reaches, the colored man is all right de jure; regarded de facts he is not so

posed, and that full advantage might be taken of that exposure the man who uncovered the Commissioners was put on a Citizens' ticket, endorsed by Reform Democrats and Republicans. Democrats of prominence and of good standing as citizens denounced, on the stump and through the press, the fraudulent methods of their party at the primaries. There was good dishoners government, but the ring candidate for Mayor goes through.

diahonest government, but the ring candidate for Mayor goes through.

It is evident from the vote cast that the people were interested in the result. In 1880 the combined vote of Baltimore city for Garfield and Hancock was 56,040. The combined vote for Mayor felf but 1,200. The combined vote for Mayor felf but 1,200. The combined vote for Mayor felf but 1,200 who general Criticated precipitately. Advices were recayed from Washington that the enemy was in full retreat, and 1 was ordershort of the precidential vote. The vote for Latrobe, regular Democrat, fell 3,525 short of Hancock's vote. Heiskell, Democrat and Citizens' candidate, there being no Republican nominee, polled 2,250 votes no Republican nominee, polled 2,259 votes every quarter. more than Garfield. If Heiskell had received the votes of all the Democraty who voted for Hancock and did not vote for the movements of the enemy, that came Latrobe he would still have fallen short of from Washington, very nearly proved the

an election, though only by fifteen votes. destruction of the army. I never seriously It seems, then, that of the small number believed we would be allowed to hold of Democrate who would not yote for La-Chattanooga without a desperate struggle, trobe there were more than a third who and I knew we were on the eve of a terridid not vote at all, and only 2,200 who ble conflict. The Confederate Governmen

of the campaign and received little help isfaction of having made a good fight for a nominee of its own, always helpful to a

THE REMINISCENCES

tory of the War, and was No Defeat-Difficulties He Had to Contend With - His

WASHINGTON, October 25 -The Republic eral Rosecrans about the Tennessee cam aign. The following are extracts:

It makes me sick to talk about Chicks manga, (replied the General), and I have nany times thought I would have nothing nore to say on the subject. I have been with that battle that I lose my patience and my temper sometimes when I talk about it. The battle itself has never been properly represented. It is almost univer-sally spoken of as a defeat and dissster. Disastrous Chickamauga! Faugh! Chicks-mauga was the successful culmination of mauga was the successful culmination of one of the greatest campaigns of the rebel-lion, and it will so be regarded when the dispassionate historian of the future writes

In ten weeks, hampered and embarrs sed by a hostile Secretary of War and a distrustful and incompetent Commander inchief at Washington, I crossed two high mountain ranges with my army, maneuvered Bragg, who had an army almost as large as my own, out of strongbolds—Shelbytille and Tullahoma—either of which was as formidably fortified as Vicksburg, and successfully crossed the Tennessee, doing all this at wonderfully small cost. To get and hold Chattanooga, the gateway through the mountains of Tennessee into the campaign fields of Alabama and Georgia, I was compelled to give battle upon their own grounds to an enemy which had been reinforced from the armies of the South, and strengthened by the accession of the paroled prisoners Grant took at In the event of his election along with Baller, any man would be a mere dodo in Baller's hands.

Hox. Daniel Dougherry, one of the finest public speakers in America, will be made at the Opera House this evening in bla hat lecture. "The Staya" given Mr.

ACCUSED OF POTTERING place for six months he had to cross the river below and come up on the city from ors of his time. It calls out also certain the rear. Grant ought to have known natural gifts which would have made him what he would have to do months before agrest actor if he had taken to the stage in he did it. As it was he uselessly kept ves preference to the bar and the lecture plat- sels chartered for months at a cost to the form. Mr. Dougherty's lecture on "Ora- Government of \$50,000 a day. The only tory" is very pleasantly remembered in way I could hope to cross the Tennesse wheeling, and his presentation of a subject was to deceive General Bragg as to my pur pose, and get his army as far as possible from the place where I intended to make the attempt. By misleading Bragg's spice and making a formidable_demonstration, the Confederate Ganeral was led to believe we intended to try to cross at Blyth's Ferry, or some point a considerable distance north of Chattanoga. I will not go into a de-tailed description of this portion of the campaign.

campagu.

The salient features are given in my reports to the War Department. The labor involved was tremendous. The Secretary of War would give me no assistance, and I had to do the best I could with the men and material at command. By taking two men from each company I organized a pontoon corps and set about the construction of pontoons at once. The first step, as I have stated in my reports, was to repair the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway, and to extend the repairs of the main stem to Suevenson and Bridgeport and the Tracy City branch, and bring forward supplies for the depots we had established at the front. I menaced the Tennessee to the north with heavy forces of men, made an ostentations display of cavalry and artillery in plain view of the enemy, and kept camp fires burning at nights just behind the crest of hills that separate the Tennessee and Sequatchie Valleys for seventy or a hundred miles.

MORE NOISE THAN MEN.

MORE NOISE THAN MEN.

From the noise we made and the dis-turbance that was kicked up the Confedwell off. The Southern people, and indeed erates must have thought there were a all white people, have a good opportunity leat a million Yankees getting ready to to let the world see that they believe in overrun Dixie. We deceived Bragg completely and were enabled togo on with our preparations right under the eyes of Bragg's The Bultimore city election has come and gone, and the ring Democracy is on top. Corruption in office and fraud at the getter a bridge with the greatest speed at getter a bridge with the greatest speed at

FALSE INFORMATION.

The false information with regard to

did not vote at all, and only 2,209 who could be induced to support an opposition Democrat, though he also was a Democrat. Dealing with election returns is not an exact science. From what we have seen it is a liberal estimate to say that probably a hundred Republicans did not support the Citizens' candidate. The Baltimore newspapers, being on the spot, and having the whole day's work to draw from, may find another lesson in the figures. Those newspapers are not yet at hand. The Egures as we have them seem to show that the Democratic party in Baltimore is not strongly adverse to Bors rule for itself and for the city, and that in the eyes of that party in that place fraud at the ballot-box and corruption in office are no crimes.

The Republican party in Baltimore will hardly be encouraged to try a similar movement and I show what the ment and all the may be a support and only to Richmond, and I felt consider the city, and that in the eyes of that party in that place fraud at the ballot-box and corruption in office are no crimes.

The Republican party in Baltimore will hardly be encouraged to try a similar movement another time. It carried the burden the city of the camberland, but what the

I should persist in eskurg for what I deem ed indispensable to the salvation of the Army of the Camberland, but what the Screetary of War, in his willful ignorance of the exigencies of the occasion and blind desire to embarrats me, concluded was not needed.

When I found that the enemy was preparing for an attack I lost no time in contract to respect.

centrating my army. But for McCook's delay in getting into position we would have been enabled to pick our ground. The delay was disastrous and nearly fatal to the whole army.

NASTY LIES ALLEGED. When Stanton finally determined to re lieve me of the command of the Army of the Camberland he found it necessary defend the act. About that time stories be gan to be sent out from Washington that I was a drunkard and a slave to the vice of opium eating. These base calumnies could not have been sent out from Washington through the Associated Press at that time without Stanton's knowledge. Horace Greeley and others have assured me that

Greeley and others have assured me that such was the case.

"I have reason to believe 1 know who concocted the nasty lies, and I am satisfied from evidence that came to me that Stanton inspired the assaults on my reputation. Whitelaw Reid gave me a hint of the name of the man who did the dirty work. He occupied a position in the War Dapartment at that time, and his brother was prominently identified with the Chicago Tribune.

"It was after these attacks that the propo ition was made to you to go on the Presi-ential ticket with President Lincoln, was

"Who made you the proposition, and under what circumstances was it made?"
"General Garfield telegraphed me from the National Republican Convention in Baltimore, asking me if I would allow my name to go on the ticket with Lincoln, and if so, to answer at once. I was at St. Louis, in command of the Department of Missouri. I sent for Chief Justice Drake and Tom Ewing, to whom I showed the telegram.

gram,
"'You will accept, of course,' said Drake. "You will accept, of course, sale Diago.
"That is what I want to consult you about," I replied. I way not at all favorably disposed to the proposition, but both gentlemen urged me to send a favorable scale."

eply."
"(What did you do finally?"

reply."

"What did you do finally?"

"I sent a reply to General Garfield in the following language, as near as I can recollect it: 'Nothing but the conviction that it is a high public duty could induce me to become a candidate for a political office. In this case I have no grounds upon which to base such a conviction. The Convention must discharge its high and responsible duties in view of the exigencies of the Nation, according to its judg: ment and conscience, leaving me to the exercise of the same when I know its decision. The nomination of any man acceptable to the loyal people of the country will satisfy me.'"

"What came of it?"

authority?"

"Only two men, Lincoln and Stanton. I have learned that when Garfield called at the telegraph office in Baltimore to ask if there was a message for him, the clerk at the window said, "Yes," and started back to look for it. Presently another clerk came forward and said that no message had been received. Stanton felt that my elevation meant his downfall, and I have not the slightest doubt that he intercepted that telegram in the desperate hope that it might be the means of getting me out of the way."

of General Rosecrans having been called to which he is severe upon the conduct of en. Wood at the battle of Chickamauga and in which he talks of the relations be-tween himself and General Garfield, he has eent to the Commercial Gazette for pub-lication to-morrow this card:

lication to-morrow this card;
"The statements in yoar issue of to-day under the caption of "rebellion reminisenses" are so jumbled and contrary to what I have always thought, known, and stated that nothing short of disavowal of the whole will do justice to history.
[Signed.] W.S. Roekchans.
Gen. Rosecrans in conversation expressed seret at the publication, especially at the time of the reunion, where he and Gen. Wood are in attendonce.

SOLDIERS' BEUNION.

Tae Election of Officers.

CINCINNATI, O., October 25.—At a business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, this morning, General Barnett, Chairman of the Committee on the Garfield Monument, reported that a place had been selected in Washington, but would require the action of Congress to make it final, and thought the monument would be completed in time for the reunion in 1885. General Cist, from the Committee on Publication, reported that the portrait of General Wilson, cavalry commander, would be in the next volume. Captain Ford reported the the Perinain of General Wilson, cavalry commander, would be in the next volume. Captain Ford reported the accession of one hundred and filty new mem there. So the captain Ford reported the relection of the present officers as follows: President, General Phil Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Cist; Treasurer, General J. S. Fullerton:

In that, and so he's for Payne. Armstrong has opposed Bookwalter only because he was pervled into deal. Thought of the was never let into the deal. Thought of trust him with the game, he knew it and suiked. Payne is a candidate; is indorsed by the old man of Gramercy, who etill has the biggest individual hand in Democratic National Philosopher of Commerce and Political fate is against to the required the releasing candidates. Thurman can in never get the votes necessary to elect him. Pendleton and Payne only are left, and the fight is between them. I think excession of one hundred and filty new mem to be some provided the present officers as follows: President, General Phil Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Cist; Treasurer, General J. S. Fullerton: the re-election of the president states of the follows: President, General Phil Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Clei; Tressurer, General J. S. Fullerton, Recording Secretary, Colonel John W. Steele, with a Vice President from each Steele, with a vice President from each State and Territor, represented in the society. Cantain J. B. Foraker is the vice President for Ohio. The report was adopted. The Committee on Time and Place sub-

The Committee on time and rance suo-mitted two places, Rochester and Grand Rapids, and named the first week in Sep-tember: The time was charged to Septem-ber 21 and 22—"Chickamauga week"—and a ballot resuited in the selection of Roches-ter, N. Y., as the place.

Postal Thief Arrested. WICHITA, KAN., October 25 .- John M. Crowell, U. S. Postoffice Inspector, arrived here to-day and arrested Miller Bird as an accomplice of John Jones, whom Majo Crowell arrested at Council Bluffs, and Wyandotte, Kan., postoffice on the 19th of last June, which letter contained sixty dollars, which was divided between Jones

RRIEF TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL SHERMAN

FOR OUR PRESIDENT IN 1884

of the Old Warrior's Chances-Gossip about Ohio's Next Senator-Henry B. Payse will Probably Run Out Bookwalter.

CLEVELAND, October 25.—The Herald to day says: During the Army of the Tennessee reunion last week the Herald said hat an undercurrent of feeling was appa rent in favor of choosing General W. T. Sherman as the candidate for the Presiden cy in 1884. It is very evident that such was the case, as since the advent of the ero of the "March to the Sea" a Sherman club has been organized with the avowed purpose of farthering "Uncle Billy's" nomnation for the Presidency by the Republican convention next year. The club has een named the "Tecumseh," after the ornamental middle name of the General, but namental middle name of the General, but there has been a wonderful amount of secreey used in its meetings, as was proved—by a reporter lest night after a four hours' search for news of the new organization, its avowed purpose and officers. It is a fact that four meetings of the club have been held in the Republican headquarters, and much business transacted. Prominent among the men interested in the club are Judge Joel W. Tyler, County Prosecutor Carlos M. Stone, ex United States Marshal Dr. Prentice, ex Judge George B. Solders, Councilman W. ex United States Marshal Dr. Prentice, ex-Judge George B. Solders, Councilman W. M. Bayne and ex-City Clerk W. H. Eck-man, all true and tried Republicaus. The club has quite a goodly membership. The traces of the preliminary work of the club

ment and conscience, reaving me when I know its decision. The nomination of any man acceptable to the loyal people of the country will satisfy me."

"What came of it?"

"What came of it?"

"What came of it?"

"Garfield never received the dispatch; at least, he said he never got it. I know it left St. Louis all right, because I waited until the acknowledgment of its receipt at Pittsburgh came. I have no reason to doubt that Garfield told the truth about not receiving my reply. I do not think it ever reached his hands. I think it was intercepted before it got to him by somebody who had authority to do 20. ercepted before it got to him by somebody who had authority to do so.

"What do you mean?" Who kad such uthority?" Who lad you mean? Who kad such declined at all times to sither all time declined at all times to either allirm or deny the rumor that he was a candidate Here, where he is so well known and yet deny the rumor that he was a candidate Here, where he is so well known and yet so slightly known—to use a paradox—there have been politicians who have ineisted that at the St. Jackson's Club banquet last February the initial wires were laid of the network that, attached to Mr. Payne, were to haul him into the chair at Washington, so long and comfortably filled by Gentleman George H. Pendleton. Then Bookwalter's face came into the picture, Mayor Farley appeared beside it, and, later, John W. Bookwalter appeared personally upon the scene and aided in the work. Farley and Bookwalter got to running together and although the Mayor denied that his chum was a candidate for Senator, it was not believed. It is certain that Hizzoner was acting as the agent for somebody for the Senatorship, and Bookwalter and Payne were the only men that could be allied to him. He made an equally comprehensive denial of Mr. Payne's sepirations Senatorward.

PAYNE'S CHANCES. Yesterday a reporter met a politician on the attitude of Cuyahoga county on the

noves, the gentleman said; "Mayor Far-

fications and for River and Harbor Im-provements, &c., Army Buildings, New York, October 23, 1883. To the President Chamber of Commerce, Pitts-

Sin-You are hereby notified that the oard of Engineer officers constituted by

What Senators Hampton and Butler Say of the Civil Rights Decision.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 25.-In regard to the recent civil rights decision of Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated for the celebration of Evacuation day in New York City.

Eddy, Harvey & Co., of Chicago, whole sale dealer in hats, caps and furs, made a voluntary sesignment yesterday.

Wm. H. Jenkins & Co., door manufactures, of New York, have assigned: lisbilities \$179,000; rectual sreets \$57,000.

Holmes and Bracken, the alleged dynamics are recently arrested at Halifax, will be arranged to-day on a charge of violating the customs laws.

During a storm yesterday at Chicago, the canvas covering of the bloycle rink fell, and Woodside, one of the ricers in the six day's contest, was injured but will be able to respect.

will tend to spur the latter to greater efforts to make themselves good citizens." In regard to the policy the States should pursue toward the negroes, Senator Hampton says: "Accord to the colored people cheerfully, all the rights bestowed on them by law; place before them all the means by which they can be educated up to their responsibility as citizens; let them feel that the protecting arm of the law so ver them; ald them in their efforts to improve themselves, and show them that we are their truest friends," Senator Butler agrees substantially with Hampton as to the proper course for them to pursue to secure the fullest enjoyment of all their rights, suggesting that had this whole matter been left to the regulation of the several States after emancipation the country would have been spared all the troubles resulting from the revolutionary force bills of the reconstruction period, and that the Southern whites, understanding the character and necessities of the negroes, were better able to deal with them in a liberal spirit than outside function.

Gang of Young Villates Discovered and arrest and confession to-day of two young men for counterfeiting has brought out a nost unique story of organized crime. Acton G. Clark, now in jail, officers of the authorities made an important discovery tains a few miles from this village. They found the headquarters of a criminal gang

judge of firearms and a board of directors. They sayled themselves the United Birds and Brothers. They had organized an elaborate system of signals and secret alphabets, to which the officers now have the key. Their secret records were kept by a secret system, which is translated scording to the key by an arrangement of figures, A being represented by the figure 1, B 2, etc., J-1-0, K 2 0, etc. The members who have contessed tell bloodcarding stories about the process of initiation. Each applicant was required to take the following unique oaths: adge of firearms and a board of direct

following unique oaths: First OATH-Do you solemnly swear about to tell you, under the fear of being stars by the United Band avengers, so help

you God? SECOND OATH—Do you solemly swear upon your honor to never tell or cause to be known by any being except yourself and four informers the secrets we have trusted to you under the fear of being avenged by a party of which you know nothing of at present, so help you God? Thinp oath—Brother, knowing our secret purposes, do you solemnly swear, upon your honor, by all that is great and small, by the devil and all imp, hell and all its terrors, this world and all its daugers, the United Birds and Brothers and all their avengers, never to betray or cause to

the United Birds and Brothers and all their avengers, never to betray or causs to be betrayed any one of our party, but to always defend each and every one of us through thick and thin to the last, upon the fear of being shot dead in your tracks or stabbed through the heart with a nine-inch blade, so help you God?

When the last oath is administered, says young Clark, the applicant kneels and a cooked revolver loaded with ball cartridges is beld at his head. On one occasion the revolver was placed at the candidate's head during the administration of the first oath. He got scared and started to rus,

moves, the gentleman said: "Mayor Farley was in with both Payne and Bookwalter. So he was bound to be safe.
Bookwalter now sees he can't get the prize,
and he will draw out. If Farley could
drag Payne off the track for Bookwalter,
he'd do it. But he is to ordinary a citizen
for that, and so he's for Payne. Armstrong
has opposed Bookwalter only because he
grand jury.

CONTROLLED BY PREJUDICE.

he Singular Conduct of an Officer in WASHINGTON, October 25-In 1866, when lie army was reorganized, Frederick W. Benteen, who had been in the service from 1861, rieing from a first lieutenant to the olonelcy of the One Hundred and Thirtyeighth Infantry, was offered the appoint nent of major in the Ninth Cavalry. The army being largely cut down it was not possible to retain all the officers in the service, or to give PITTSBURGH, October 25.—The following to those retained the same rank they had to those retained the same rank they had previously held. Colonel Benteen was offered the majorality of the Ninth Cavairy, which was composed entirely of colored troops, but he declined it not caring to hold-acommission in a colored regiment. In preference to 'aking this he accepted the low grade of captain in a white regiment, the Seventh Cavairy.

Captain Benteen served nearly seventeen years before his turn came to be promoted

Cappain Before served nearly seventeen years before his turn came to be promoted to major, and singularly enough the vacancy occurred in the Ninth Cavalry, colored, and was the identical position he had declined in 1806, and which, if he had Sin—You are hiereby notified that the Board of Engineer officers constituted by the Secretary of War to consider and report upon plan and location of the bridge proposed to be erected over the Obio river at Wheeling, W. Va. by the Wheeling & Harrisburg Railway Company, will meet at noon, October 30, 1883, at No. 33 West Houston street, New York City.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. A., Sanior Member of Board.

Lient. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Brig. Gen.
U. S. A., Sanior Member of Board.

The probability is that a committee from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce will be present at the meeting above an an anounced.

The probability is that a committee from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce will be present at the meeting above an anounced.

The Fittsburgh Chamber of Commerce will be present at the meeting above an anounced.

Randall Confident That He Will Get

There in Good Shape.
PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Ex-Speaker

NEARLY A MILLION.

GLIDDEN'S FAILURE GROWING BAD

Republic Iron Company-lie Tells How

CLEVELAND, O., October 25 .- The finan cial affairs of Mr. John N. Glidden are still extensively commented upon in business Yesterday a prominent stock Company, sent for a reporter, to whom they made the following statement : ssertion that Mr. Glidden's indebtedness o the Republican Iron Company was from the company is untrue. The Republica Iron Company sold no ore to Mr Glidden, and therefore did not owe for any. Mr. Glidden was our agent, and had inder his control. We permited him to ander his control. We permited him to have entire control over our ore and paid him a salary of \$5,000 per year for acting in the capacity of our agent. Last Novem-ber wediscovered by an inspection of the books that he owed us \$20,000. In other words he

counterfeiting outlits were self. 2d, including moulds, boxes, kettlee, plaster-of-Paris, plead, etc. The mest lateresting part of the story is the history of the gang, which had begun such extensive operations. It is a source society of the blood and thunder variety, now numbering twenty-three members. It was organized, according to its records, June 17 of the present year. Its members are young men, 18 to 21 years old, living in South Londonderry, Jamaics, West Townsend and Wardsboro, Vermont, and Asbuelot and Winchester, New Hampshire. The band was governed by a captain, first and second officers, secretary, june of the matter and second officers, secretary, jungle of firearms and a board of directors. he had made any collections. He again

> and that what money was coming in was used in paying freights on ore, and in opdirected him to prepare a list of the customents, which he did. A week ago las Monday night I discovered the true situation of affairs. It now turns out that Mr Glidden sold large quantities of ore, and in payment for the same, took the notes of our customers, which he had discounted thereby in his own private business. For instance, he sold a furnace man a certain number of tons of ore. The ore was paid for with a note drawn at thirty, sixty, or or with a note drawn at thirty, saxty, or ninety days, as the case might be Instead of holding the note until it was due, Mr. Glidden took it to some bank and had it discounted. The amount thus secured he took for his own nee, charging the same to his account on our books.

> IN THIS MANNAN HE USED \$87,000 of our money, which, added to the \$20,000 already referred to and the interest on the same, amounts in round numbers to \$111, 000. So you eee none of the indebtedner

000. So you eee none of the indebtedges was for ore purchased by Gildden from the Republic Iron Company."

"What are Mr. Gildden's liabilitiee?" asked the reporter.

"Some days since," said the director, "I asked him how much he owed, and he told me \$900,000. If Cleveland had been visited by an earthquake I should have been no more surprised. 'Great heaveng,' said I to Gildden, 'is it possible that you owe 900,000?' His reply was made by drawing from his pocket a sitetament of his financial. from his pocket a statement of his financia condition. You see, Glidden was a fellow that mixed in

He owned a furnace, bought Canadian ore mines, invested in the Lake Superior country, and did a great many other things in the line of business. A year or two ago he bought 1,000 shares in the Ster ling mine at \$6 50, a short time afterward he bought another thousand at \$8.50, and later on paid an assessment of something like ten per cent. That stock to-day is ab-solutely w-rthless, and Glidden is out in that deal slone about \$17,000. He can't that deal slone about \$17,000. He can't make an sesignment, because he has noth-ing to assign, having given up everything he possessed as collateral for the different loans he made." Mr. Glidden is now at Niles, Onio, assisting in straightening up the affairs of the Arnold Furnace Compa-ny, in which he is interested.

ASTEMPTED TRAIN BUSBERY.

Stopping the Wrong train-How the Land Pirates Were Fooled. Sr. Louis, October 25 .- A Post Dispatch special from Walnut Ridge, Ark., says an attempt was made to rob the north bound express train on the Iron Mountain road last night, about 10 o'clock, between O'Kean and Delaplain, fifteen miles north of this place. Fortunately the express train was late and the local freight was running on the time of the express. The local was signalled by three lanterns and when stopped was boarded by a party of six men, all heavily armed. After a few questions they found they had be urded the wrong train and poured into the woods with many curses, but without molesting surbody.

anybody.

The conductor of the local telegraphed the road master at this place who sum-mond a posse of citizans, headed by John Rhea and accompanied by a U.S. Marshal who went north on the belated express, eager to fight with the robbers, but no fur her attempt was made to rob the train her attempt was made to rob the train. The robbers were all large men from 30 to 10 years old and wore heavy overcoats. They carried common lanterns. They were

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Yes'erday's Proceedings - The Growth of the Church - Frayer Book Chang s. PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—The Protes tant Episcopal Church Convention reconvened to-day. House of Deputies-From

tained involving charges by way of corrections in the prayer book not contained in the report of the Joint Committee.

The resolution was adopted.

This report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution relating to the right of the Bishop of the Missionary Juriadiction to become Bishop of the new diocese formed from such jurisdiction was then taken up.

Bold Attempt of Barglars-Touching Incident-Buckeye Glass Works.

STEUBENVILLE, October 25 .- About elever clock this morning a bold attempt was made to rob the residence of Wm. H. Walace, Esq., Fouth Third street, this city. stairs, a servant girl being the only one be-low. Her work called her into the back parlor. While there she heard a noise in the front parlor, and want in to learn the cause. After she entered a masked robber seized her and bound and gagged her. The man then searched the lower rooms, and gathered together an overcoat and some argathered together an overcost and some ar-ticles of small value, when, Mrs. Wallace coming down statrs, he was frightened away. No clue as yet.

The prayers and songs in the F/rst M. E.

him a salary of \$5,000 per year for acting in the capacity of our agent. Last November we discovered by an inspection of the books that he owed us \$20,000. In other words he

HAD OVERDHAWN HIS ACCOUNTS that much. We called his attention to the matter, and insisted that the accounts should be closed at once. Mr. Glidden turned over to our clerk his obsek for the amount, with the request that it be held for a few days before presentation at the bank. "We have the check yet. Two months sgo," said the director, "I came to the conclusion that we ought to have more money than the bank book showed we had to our credit. I asked Mr. Glidden the result in the request than the bank book showed we had to our credit. I asked Mr. Glidden the result in the request than the bank book showed we had to our credit. I asked Mr. Glidden the result in the request than the bank book showed we had to our credit. I asked Mr. Glidden the result in the

cast.¹⁶ His remarks moved all who heard him to tears. Henry Schnellbach, Peter E. Brady, Jas Malifi, Fred Kaufman and Charles McConnaughy, plaintiffs in the action brought to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the Buckeye Glass Works, in their petition claim that the directors of the corporation at a meeting held August 14th, 1883, represented that the corporation had lost in business the sum of \$3,548 Sr from the 15 h of November. 1883, no to July 1st. 1883. business the sum of \$3,548 87 from the 15 to of November, 1883, up to July 1st, 1883, and that the books show that the corporation has lost since the 1st of July the sum of \$3,411 23, making in all a total lose of \$7,010 60 The plaintiffs say that the amoust of the annual business of the corporation is about \$50,003, and that it would be impossible to sustain the lose if the business had been properly conducted. The plaintiffs further, say that the works are now running at a large daily loss in consequence of the incompetency of the efficers.

The Postmaster General Will Extend it

General Gresham has put new energy into nis war sgainst the lotteries, and announces it to be his policy to proceed sgainst the patrons of lotteries as well as against the of those who buy lottery tickets are proba bly unaware of the fact that they are not at linerty to use the mails for that purpose

or that any letter requesting that a lottery ticket be sent is an offense against the laws of the United States.

Postmissier General Gresham will base

Postmaster General Gresham will base nis action npon Section 3894 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

No letter or circular concerning (illegal) lotteries, so-called gift concerns, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or con-cerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defrand the public for the purpose of obtaining money under falsa. purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit or send anything to be conveyed by mail in violation of this section shall be punish-able by a fine of not less than \$500 nor less

or send anything to be conveyed by mall in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor less than \$100, with costs of prosecution.

Judge Gresbam, in discussing the new departure to-day, said he thought the time had come to demonstrate that the Federal statutes forbid any correspondence of any kind regarding lotteries. The clerks in the departments at Washington are very liberal patrons of the lotteries, and they are also well informed as to what the Postoffice Department and the Administration are endeavoring to do. Pestmaster General Gresham said that he should call the attention of the clerks to the fact that in purpose. tion of the clerks to the fact that in pur tion of the elerse to the fact that in pur-chasing lottery tickets through the mails they are violating the law, and that he should take steps to discover and punish those who do violate the law. There is prob-ably no city in the Union, outside of New Orleans, according to population, where all clarges of lotteries find so liberal a patronclarese of lotteries find 20 liberal a patron-sage 29 in Weshington. Judge Gresham in prison. At the National League meet-said that he thought that efforts would be made to intimidate the newspapers and the press agencies. so that the public would not be correctly informed as to the relation that the property of the Crosmague transh of a society the object of which.

ters was a secretary of the Crosmaglen of the Government to this business.

FIRE AT PITINGUAGH.

Great Destruction of Property—One Life Lost is the Building.

PITINGUAGH.

Bringuagh, October 25.—Mundorf's planing mill on the South Side, together with five two story frame dwelling houses and 1,000,000 feet of lumber, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The flames were discovered shortly after 8 o'clock and 4 88 Petrabury declares that the foreign and 1,000,000 feet of lumber, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The flames were discovered shortly after 8 o'clock and originated in the furuace room of the planing mill, where the furnace was being fed with shavings. The fire spread with such rapidity that the employes barely, escaped with their lives, the fireman and engineer receiving severe, but not serious, burns.

In twenty minutes the entire mill together with the dwellings and lumber were burning fiercely, and in an hour nothing remained but smouldering ashes. The dwellings were occupied by seven termiles who were mable to save any of Constantinopts. October 25—Many inc.

fed with shavings. The fire spread with such rapidity that the employes barely, escaped with their lives, the fireman and engineer receiving severe, but not serious, burns.

In twenty minutes the entire mill together with the dwellings and lumber were burning fiercely, and in an hour nothing remained but smouldering ashes. The dwellings were occupied by seven families who were unable to save any of their household effects, consequently they will suffer severely. The loss will aggregate \$55,000, on which there is an insurance on the mill and lumber of \$40,000. gate \$55,000, on which there is an issur-ance on the mill and lumber of \$40,000. The household goods were uninsured. Although it was at first supposed no lives had been lost, this afternoon the remains of Frank Siebert, a workman in the mill, were found in the rains, burned to a crisp.

MILWAUKER, October 25.-It is under stood that the Supreme Temple of the Pa triarchal Circle in session here yesterday and to-day, has as yet reached no decision nlar order of Odd Fellows, and resolution Grand Louis to data raises, which, while in session at Providence, recently passed resolutions ruling the Patriarchal Circle out of the order after July 1st, were introduced and are still under discussion, and many wish to make the Circle an independent order, but the majority will not consent to secede.

Pr. Louis, Ostober 25 -A Warrenton, Mo., special says: A mildly insaue man named Keeney was placed in a large room at supper his screams attracted people to the window, where they saw Keeney in an He was taken away, but death soon re-lieved his sufferings.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

HE SUPREME COURT DECISION

Question Discussed-The Effect of the Civil Blahts Bill Shown

ing are the main points of the decision of the Supreme Court in the civil rights case. After quoting the first two sections of the act, Justice Bradley who delivered the

"Has Congress constitutional power to nake such a law?"

Of course no one will contend that the power to pass it was contained in the conthree amendments. Power is sought first (which is the one relied on) after declaring who shall be citizens of the United States character, and prohibitory upon States. It is a State action of partisan character that is prohibited. Individual invasion, individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment. It has a deeper and broader scope. It utilifies and makes you all State legislation and State action of every kind which the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the all State legislation and State action of every kind which impairs the pri dieges and immunities of citizens of the United States, or which injures them in life, liberty or property without due process of law, or which denies to any of them the equal protection of law. It not only does this, but in the order of the national will thus declared may not be a mere brutum fulmen lost.

Congress with power to enforce it by ap-propriate legislation, to enforce prohibition

THE POWER OF CONGRESS. ipon Congress, and this is the whole of it. t does not invest Congress with the power to legislate upon subjects which are within to legislate upon subjects which are within the domain of State legislation, but to promote the modes of relief against State legislation or State action of the kind referred to. Until some State law has been passed or some State action, through its officers or agents, has been taken adverse to the rights of citizens sought to be protected by the Fourteenth amendment, no legislation of the United States under the same amendment nor any preceding, under such legislation can be called into activity, for the prohibitions of the amendment are against the State laws and acts done under state authority. Inspecamendment are against the State laws and acts done under State authority. Inspection of the law here in question shows that it applies equally to cases arising in the States which have the justest laws respecting the personal rights of citizens, and whose authorities are ever ready to enforce such laws as to those which arise in States that may have violated the prohibition of the amendment.

WHAT THE LAW DOES of local jurisprudence and lays down rules for the conduct of individuals in society for the enforcement of those rules without reisring in any manner to any supposed action of the State or its authorities. If this legislation is appropriate for enforcing the prohibition amendment it is difficult to see where it is to stop. Why may not Congress with equal show of authority enset a code of laws for enforcement and visidication of all rights of life, liberty and property. If it is not supposeable that the States may deprive persons of life, liberty and property without due proceeds of law, and the amendment liself does suppose this, why should not Congress proceed at once to prescribe a due process of law for the protection for the enforcement of those rules without

POREIGN NEWS

The Most Important Intelligence of Do-Iugs Abrond.

Dublin, October 25.—Michael Waters, serving a sentence for complicity in the Crossmaglen murder and conspiracy, died

steamship, 7,840 tons burden.

Constantinopie, October, 25—Many inbabitants of Smyrna are fleeing from the
city on account of fear of further earthquakes. The government has sent a sufficient quantity of lumber to construct 5,000
sheds for the shelter of those rendered
homeless by the catastrophe. The editors
of the local newspapers have formed a
committee to aid the sufferers. Flight
shocks are occurring at long intervals but
doing no damage.

doing no damage.

GLOUCESTER, MASS, October 25 .- The fishing schooners Alseka and James Bliss are believed to be lost, with their crews

Gus Williams appeared at the Opera Hones last night for the first time in ris new play. One of the Finest," in which he took his famous character of John Maskie, the benevicant derman policeman. Quesidering that the play is only intended to be a vehicle for Mr. Williams' soggs and ammor, it is a very creditable stair, and is well put on. The Brooklyn bridge and dook scene is very fine, and deserved the burst of applause with which its auden appearance was greated by the large autileace last night. Mr. Williams despened the favorable imputsion made on Wheeling theatre goes on his former visite, and his company is better than hereofore.

Wondertol Bargain.

All kinds and varieties of fish and oysters in bulk, can and shell, can be found at John L. Wyland & Bros', 1006 Market street,